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What Did It All Mean?

The Republican State Convention a Carnegie Hall yesterday was notable, was singular, among all the conventions of that party in New York since its organization, in its spiritlessness and indifference.

Mr. DEPEW's eulogy and defence of President ROOSEVELT came tamely and somewhat perfunctorily from that seasoned orator, and his words were received with little demonstration of any kind by the delegates and the rest of the audience. The applause was infrequent, and as perfunctory as the speech. It was the same when Mr. PAYNE made his speech as permanent chairman. The air was frosty again when the platform was

ODELL'S cold and calculating spirit seemed to hover over the hall.

If a mind reader could have discerned the thoughts in the breasts of those approved Republicans from all parts of the State, he might have found that few of the men in that great hall were sincerely devoted to the fortunes of the man whose nomination for the Presidency they perfunctorily "directed" the delegates chosen to the Chicago convention to "use all honorable means to bring about."

What did it all mean?

The only genuine and hearty expression of feeling was in the greeting of Senator PLATT on his entrance into the hall and when the platform extended to him the gratitude of the party in the State for his "splendid services" of more than a quarter of a century. It was a demonstration of respect and affection which gave to the convention its single note of spontaneity. What did it all mean?

Is this to be the spirit, the spirit of his own State, with which the nomination of THEODORE ROOSEVELT is going to be made by the national convention at Chicago next June?

Commerce Among the States.

Mr. BECK quoted in Philadelphia last Saturday evening an utterance by Mr. Justice BRADLEY in Stockton's case, which was tried before him sitting in the Circuit Court. It was that "in matters of * * * interstate commerce there

The declaration is startling and indicates whither the country is drifting. It contains only a half truth, since commerce between States is impossible if there are no States. Justice BRADLEY probably endeavored to express that which MARSHALL had more accurately and judicially expressed when he said the several States is vested in Congress as absolutely as it would be in a single government having in its Constitution the same restrictions on the exercise of the power as are found in the Constitution of the United States."

What the great Chief Justice said makes necessary an accurate definition of "commerce" in the modern world as the word is used in the clause of the Constitution referred to. In the Northern Securities case the majority and minority parted company over the definition. Both stood by MARSHALL; but the minority denied that acquisition and ownership by the Northern Securities Company of shares in the two railways were "commerce" in the sense of the Constitution or of Justice MARSHALL'S

When there is not "commerce" between two or more States, within the Constitution, then clearly there is no jurisdiction by Congress or by the Supreme Court under the Constitution. Now, although a bare majority of the

court has decided that the acquisition and ownership of shares are "commerce among the States," the voters need not affirm the accuracy of the definition by choosing a President and Congress who will act upon it. The Supreme Court declared that Congress had power to charter "the Bank"; but, nevertheless, the voters and Congress refused to tolerate it.

They have the power to deny, and to choose a President and Congress who will deny, the soundness of Mr. Justice HAR-LAN'S opinion, by repealing or modifying the law of 1890 on which the recent decree was based.

They can, in regard to that anti-trust law, reject the theories which the Attorney-General urged on the court theories described by Mr. Justice HOLMES in these words, vaguely alluding to the President's "race suicide" cogitation:

Congress might regulate not only commerce but instruments of commerce or contracts the bearing of which upon commerce would be only indirect. But it is clear that the mere fact of an indirect effect upon commerce, not shown to be certain and very great, would not justify such a law. The point decided in United States vs. E. C. Knight Company (156 U. S., 1, 17) was that ' the fact that trade or commerce might be indirectly affected was not enough to entitle complainant to a decree. Commerce depends upon population, but Congress suld not, on that ground, undertake to regulate marriage and divorce. If the act before us is to be carried out according to what seems to me the logic of the argument for the Government, which do believe that it will be. I can see no part of the conduct of life with which on similar principles Congress might not interfere."

A casual and uninformed reader of the Philadelphia address by Mr. Knox may draw an inference which he probably did not intend to be drawn, the inference that the Supreme Court has put the Constitution in the attitude of compelling, constraining and forcing Congress to legislate regarding interstate commerce, papers to prove that the task, however lesson, and they were, in their day, an

whereas the court has in effect said to the people who are voters:

"So long as the Legislative and Execuive branches send to us petitions for decrees and judgments such as have been pushed by Attorneys-General under the Anti-Trust law of 1890, a majority of us will order them; but we utter a warning to the people to take an observation and see the rocks on. which they are permitting the Ship of State to be driven."

Attorney-General, which Mr. BECK has way and industrial, are blocking up, structed, excepting occasionally when the railways are interfered with by severe industrial depression since Mr. McKinley died, but neither the Supreme on the courts; and now that the majority case, that Congress can prohibit interfrom whatever it may please to exclude, to forbid any trust made articles to be transported among the States. The problem!

A Southern View of the Negro Problem.

We would direct attention to some words of truth and soberness to be found in a series of papers lately collected and published in book form under the title Problems of the Present South." With full knowledge of the facts, and

in an admirable spirit, the author, Mr. EDGAR GARDNER MURPHY of Montgomery, Ala., examines certain of the educational, industrial and political issues in the Southern States. These papers should be read carefully and sympathetically by all Northerners who comprehend that the day has gone by when the North could be alleged to constitute the Nation, and who recognize that now no smaller entity is connoted by the term Nation than the whole Republic, North and South. Mr. MURPHY, for his part, is not one of those who assert that the solution of the negro problem should be committed exclusively to the Southern States, where it bristles with difficulties and dangers, and where alone it forms a paramount and haunting issue. Mr. MURPHY declares, on the contrary, that the South desires from every quarteras every section of our Commonwealth should desire-a true national participation in her interests. She wishes, he says, from every spokesman of the Nation, whether in journalism or elsewhere, a criticism national in the exacting nobility of its ideals, national in its moral vigor, but national also in its intelligent and constructive sympathy. The appeal for such sympathy is, to

our mind, irresistible. The appeal is based on an assumption which we, at least, have no wish to challenge. Mr. MURPHY asserts that the victories which, on the Southern side, have followed Appomattox are perhaps greater, morthat power to regulate commerce "among ally, than the victories which preceded it. course pursued by the Confederate after Lee's surrender reminds him of a moving passage in which the well known historian Mr. J. R. GREEN has pictured tal CHARLES passed in review the Cromwellian soldiers assembled on Blackheath. The gloomy silence of their ranks awed even the careless King with a sense of danger. No victory of the New Model, however, was so glorious as the victory which it then won over itself. Quietly, badly constructed tenement barracks of and without a struggle, as men who the lower East Side induced a number bowed to the inscrutable will of GoD, the RUPERT's chivalry to pieces on Naseby | was to erect model tenements and to field, who had scattered at Worcester helpless flight, the Sovereign that now renewed beyond sea the glories of Cressy and of Agincourt, had mastered the Parliament, had brought a King to justice and the block, had given laws to England, through illness or loss of employment. and held even CROMWELL in awe-became farmers and traders again, and erected in a densely populated quarter, were known among their fellow men within a stone's throw of the site of the thereafter by no other sign than their | first tenement built in America, in 1838. greater soberness and greater industry.

Was not that triumph of Puritan selfnay, transcended, in the story of the men who turned their faces homeward from Appomattox? These went back not as tradesmen to their trading, but as men unused to the harder offices of industry, and desperate struggle for life and bread. | done in the rooms. These went back to no waiting opporbut to a saddened and desolated land, in which tasks must be found and oppor- | could not be made to pay. This argutunities created. Before them was no prospective enjoyment of a successful experiment. According to the report compact with former foes, but the torturing vision of long years in which, published by the Department of Labor through the consequences of their defeat, their homes and heir meagre for- House Building Company had earned tunes were to be the scene of admin- its promised 4 per cent. dividends single civic fate, but confronted by the | rents during the year preceding the revast multitude of their former bondmen, port was \$10,792. About 10 per cent. dark, vague, uncertain masses-half piti- of the apartments were unoccupied. the white man's mastery, yet never free amount to about \$12,000, with no vafrom the brooding and unyielding heritage of the black man's barbaric past. Under such conditions it was no easy thing for the Southern whites who went are below the standards of construchome from Appomattox to achieve the victories of patience, to develop an in- House law. When disposed of recently dustrial efficiency and to generate a to a firm of real estate operators they

again an ordered, happy world. It is the unitary aim of Mr. MURPHY's

difficult, is now, at the beginning of the twentieth century, far advanced toward accomplishment. He reminds us that between 1880 and 1900 the capital invested in cotton manufacturing at the South increased from \$22,000,000 to nearly \$113,000,000, and the number of establishments from 180 to 412. So rapid, indeed, has been the growth of this especial interest of the South that, since the taking of the census for 1900, the number of cotton mills had reached over 900 The claim by the President and the in January, 1904, or, in other words, had more than doubled in three years. Even echoed, is that the wicked "trusts," rail- in 1900 the value of Southern manufactures of all kinds exceeded the value of plugging and closing the channels of | Southern agricultural products by \$190,interstate commerce; but the fact is 000,000, and, if mining interests be taken they are free, wide open and unob- into the account, by nearly \$300,000,000. The economical revolution has been contemporaneous with a political change snows or freshets or deficiency of cars, which has put an end forever to the cry bridges or engines. There has been of "Negro Domination," which once shook the heart of the South with indescribable terror. Notwithstanding all Court nor the "trusts" initiated it. It its millions of negroes, the South has was begun by the demands which the to-day not a negro Representatve, not a President and Attorney-General made negro Governor or Senator. A few obscure Justices of the Peace, a few has yielded and declared, in the Lottery | negro Mayors in small villages of negro people—these, if a few Federal appointees state commerce by excluding there- be omitted, make up the total of all the negro officials in the Southern States. Mr. BECK depicts Congress under an | The peril of the supremacy of the colored overpowering compulsion and obligation | population is now pronounced by Mr. MURPHY to be the merest bogie. Never was such a peril to be dreaded, except Constitution is represented as applying through the support of negro domination duress to the people and Congress. Mr. | by military force. That force has been BECK is fumbling at the wrong end of the | for nearly thirty years withdrawn. Never will it enter the South again. The whole country has so willed it; and, could it come again, Mr. MURPHY, for his part, is convinced that intelligent and conservative negroes would be the first to suspect its motive and to repudiate its odious compulsion. In a word, this Southern observer testifies that, among all the absurdities of conjecture, and among all the ridiculous imaginings of theoretic horror, there is just now no phantom so spectral in its substance or so trivial in its proportions as the

peril" of negro domination. Mr. MURPHY is one of those who believe that social and domestic segregation is demanded as imperatively by the interests of the negroes as by the interests of the stronger white race about them. At the same time, he deems it inconceivable that this segregation of the black race should involve its degradation. That would be, to his mind, a conclusion as unworthy of logic as it would be unworthy of humanity. It would be a conclusion disastrous to every interest of the South. The perils involved in the progress of the negro are as nothing to the perils invited by his failure. Mr. MURPHY recognizes, however, that, if any race is to live, it must have something to live for. The true hope, therefore, of ply, are not provided with a stock of race integrity for the negro lies in establife the possibilities of social differentiation. For the very reason that the black race in the apartness of its social life is to work out its destiny as the separate member of a large group, we must accord to it its own leaders and thinkers, its own scholars, artists, prophets. Thus will the race come to have within itself, within its own social resources, a world that is worth living for. That is the only real, the only permanent security of race integrity for the negro.

degradation, but on opportunity. Tenement House Improvement.

A recent transaction in real estate indicated that tenement house improvethe dramatic moment in the passing of ment has made much progress in New Puritan England. It was on the 25th of | York during the last twenty years. The May, 1660, that CHARLES II. landed at | Tenement House Building Company Dover, and made his way, amid the sold its property, running from 338 to example, they should not try to provoke shouts of a great multitude, toward 344 Cherry street. The company, in Whitehall. In his progress to the capi- other words, proposes to wind up its affairs because its existence is no longer regarded as necessary in view of the present Tenement House law, which went into effect in 1901.

The unwholesome sanitary and moral conditions prevalent in the overcrowded, of public spirited citizens in 1885 to found farmers and traders who had dashed this building company. Their object manage them for the benefit, primarily, the "Army of the Aliens," and driven into of poor but self-supporting tenants. Dividends were limited to 4 per cent. came "to enjoy his own again"—who had | The surplus earnings were to be set aside as a reserve fund, one object of which was to enable the company to make rebates of rent to tenants falling in arrears A block of four six story houses was

The houses were planned not only with a view to sanitation and protection against onquest, asks Mr. MURPHY, paralleled, | fire, but also to provide as many common conveniences as possible without conflicting with the purpose of a paying investment. The rents were slightly lower than those prevailing in the neighborhood. No tailoring or any other to take up, with unfamiliar labor, a grim | kind of shop work was permitted to be

The main objection urged against the unities, to no world of appointed tasks, adoption of more stringent tenement house laws used to be that model houses ment was disproved by the Cherry street on the Housing of the Working People at Washington in 1895, the Tenement istrative "occupation." They were to regularly since the second year after work out their task not as members of the Cherry street houses were opened a homogeneous population, heirs of a in 1887. The sum total received for ful, half terrifying, free forever from At the present time, it is said, the rentals

cancies existing. In a number of important particulars the houses, once models of their kind, tion embodied in the present Tenement civic hopefulness which might yield brought only \$100,000, although their original cost was \$152,715. Still, they have served their purpose as an object

and in the new and for here all deal bine bad !

important contribution toward the solv-

ing of New York's housing problem. It is worth while to note that public opinion with regard to the paying qualities of model tenements has undergone a complete change since the Cherry street houses were built. Not only have all aftempts to emasculate the present law at Albany been frustrated by popular protests from the East Side, but buyers have come to regard houses erected under the new law as a superior investment, because depreciation through use is comparatively small in a solidly constructed and sanitary build-

Is American Beet Sugar a Failure? Two years ago, during the heat of the Cuban reciprocity campaign, the American beet sugar industry was set before us, by those interested in it, as radiant with promise of an abundant supply for all our home requirements. and as certain to become an important item of export. The recent annual report of the Beet Sugar Trust, otherwise the American Beet Sugar Company, seems to indicate that there was a large amount of artificial rainbow about the statements made and the assurances given. Instead of the predicted increase of the industry, there has been a very marked decline in output.

This cannot be attributed to the influence of reciprocity with Cuba. The proprietors of the American industry, after making one of the most vigorous fights on record in Washington, at last withdrew their opposition to reciprocity with Cuba, and admitted that the small reduction conceded by the treaty would not prove in any way detrimental to their interests. For the cause of the present condition of the industry, therefore, it is necessary to look in other directions.

It has been demonstrated beyond any question that sugar beets, rich in saccharine qualities, can be grown over a very considerable area of the United States, and that the acreage yield is quite up to that of other countries in which the industry has proved a financial success. The mechanical conversion of the beet juices into sugar is no more difficult here than it is elsewhere, and is little if any more expensive. Theoretically, there is no reason why the United States should not produce beet sugar in very large quantity.

Two features appear as important factors in the comparative failure of the industry thus far. One is that the American farmer does not take kindly to the sort of work required for beet culture. While beets for the sugar mills make a fairly profitable crop, most of our farmers are not sufficiently hard up to be willing to do that kind of work for what money there is in it. Hence the raw material which is up to their workorder to be profitable, the mills must receive a supply of beets at least approximating their operating capacity. Thus far few have been able to obtain such a supply.

The industry remains in the domain of possibilities. The time may come when the invention of suitable tools will enable the farmer to plant his field of beets and to cultivate and gather his crop with horse-drawn apparatus which he can ride while doing his work. Until sugar industry may be able to compete with imported cane sugar in certain country at large must depend chiefly on the cane of the tropics.

President LITTLE of the Maryland Methodist Conference has compiled rules of life and conduct for ministers of religion. For their congregations to laughter; not preach simply with a view to notoriety; not undertake the functions of prosecuting attorney, detective, policeman and politician.

Another of his don'ts is, "Don't go on vacations." But why not? Why is not a minister as much entitled to a vacation as is any other man of arduous duties? His advice to ministers to pay their bills and live within their incomes is good advice for everybody, but as the average salary of ministers is less than \$2-a day, and they are expected to keep up a respectable appearance, many of them must find it hard advice to follow. Mr. LITTLE might appropriately supplement his rules for minister by commending to churches the propriety of paving their ministers salaries at least equivalent to the wages of a day laborer and paying them promptly.

Congress has before it a resolution pro viding for the printing of 10,000 copies of the Anthracite Coal Strike Commission's report, and it is gravely set forth therein that the Commission was "appointed by the President at the request of certain coal operators and miners." When the future delver among musty official records comes upon the documents bearing on the Strike Commission he will see a picture of the operators supplicating Federal interference in their private business-begging the Presi-What sort of an idea of the business capacity of the mine owners of 1902 will be formed when the unofficial records are gone and only the Government records are attainable?

A Washington Campaign Button

ampaign button which was used during the car ass of George Washington for the Presider letters in the centre of the button are the initial "G. W.," while just above these letters is engraved the sentence: "Long live the President." Around the rim of the button are thirteen letters, each representing the name of a State. It was given Miss Castleman by her grandmother, Aun

Knowledge of Flora Detected a Criminal.

From the Lahore (India) Tribune. Sir George Birdwood has a phenomenal knowl edge of the flora of India. He once detected a dentials, supposedly fresh from England. The stranger let slip the name of a flower. "Ah, then you come from Rangoon?" said Sir George in a moment. He knew that the growth mentioned could be found nowhere in the world but there. was taken off his guard, threw down his

The Explorer's Apprenticeship. Stanley was penetrating darkest Africa. "But," they faltered, "do you think you can find Certainly," replied the intrepid explorer; "I once

got to Brooklyn all by myself." .A Modern Walton. Now the melody which calls us To our well remembered trails is Dame Nature softly playing On the fishes' silver scales. QUEEN VICTORIA'S FRIENDLI-NESS.

a Paper of Mr. Charles Francis Adams. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I have of Mr. Charles Francis Adams in the Proceed ngs of the Massachusetts Historical Society, at its meeting last January, reviewed in your recent erticle, "Was Queen Victoria Our Friend?" but as tending in some degree, perhaps, to support the general conclusion reached by Mr. Adams in his paper, as I understand it. I may mention that, happer ing to be a colleague of the late Gen. Robert Toombs, who was the first Confederate Secretary of State, in a case which arose in Georgia not many years after the civil war and finally came up to the Supreme Court of the United States, I had a number of interesting conversations with that remarkable man during this professional association with him, about the causes, in his view, of the failure

British Ministry at an early and critical period of the war. Mr. Toombs, but for a misunderstanding, as commonly supposed, would have been chosen President of the Confederacy instead of Jefferson Davis, who appointed him Secretary of State. It is well known that he strenuously favored a vigorous foreign policy, and sent the first Confederate agents, Yost, Mann and Yancey, to Europe to press claims for recognition. Deeming the administration of Mr. Davis too timid, he early resigned the Secretaryship of State for a commission in the army. After the war, like Mr. Benjamin his successor, he was admitted to the English bar, and on his return to Georgia, in 1867, he refused to take the oath of allegiance to the United States.

was much impressed by the fact that he

seemed to suppose and state with confidence

that the result was due, in part, to what he

spoke of as the friendliness of Queen Vic-

toria to the North in putting "her little foot

down," as he expressed it, upon a movement

ooking to a recognition of the independence

of the Confederate States inaugurated in the

In view of the career of Gen. Toombs under the Confederacy, it appeared to me, as I remember, that his confident statement in regard to Queen Victoria's supposed act of friendliness to the United States in opposition to the policy and plan of the Government respecting recognition of Southern independence, at the crisis he referred to, was based upon information derived by him, during or after the war, from or through Confederate agents in England, or, at least, upon an accepted tradition of the Confederate diplomacy in Europe, with the history of which he was doubtless perfectly well ac-He spoke of the alleged interquainted. ference of the Queen with the proposed action of the Government in favor of the South as a fact which had in some way and at some time come to his knowledge, and which he believed. Such a belief on the part of a public man of the Confederacy of the relations and rank of Gen. Toombs has always seemed to favor of the historical view that her Majesty Palmerston's Government from committing the supreme blunder of recognizing the inde pendence of the South, as contemplated, in the great crisis of 1862.

It is quite evident from such portions of the Confederate diplomatic correspondence in the possession of the United States as have been made public, that the Southern agents in England through their friends or otherwise, often enjoyed opportunities much more favorable sugar mills, dependent upon farm sup- was transpiring behind the scenes upon the great stage of government; and it is well known that their advices and surmises as to obscure or occult conduct of the Ministry lishing for him within his own racial ing capacity. This is the second fact: In at particular junctures, frequently proved to be entirely reliable and correct. The history of the escape of the Alabama presents

an instance in point. The celebrated speech of Mr. Gladstone, the Chancellor of the Exchequer in Lord Palmerston's Cabinet, on the 7th of October, 1862, at Newcastle-on-Tyne, was taken "by that "the Government were about to recognize well be that Mr. Mason, the Southern Commissioner, or some other agent or friend of the Confederate cause, was able to obtain from me source secret and confidential advice which warranted the belief that after that Such security must be based not on the labor is thus simplified, the beet speech, which burned into the very soul of our Minister in London, the Crown interfered in some way to prevent the consummation of the scheme for offering mediation to the areas in the West and far West, but the United States, with a view to the recognition from Mr. Morley's book was practically agreed o by Lords Palmerston and Russell, and by Mr. Gladstone himself, in the month of September, 1862—that is to say, before the speed at Newcastle-a speech for which the great man afterward, however, expressed his pro-found sorrow and his almost abject apology. It is not incredible at all that there is extant and as yet unpublished some letter or memorandum of the Queen, in or about October United States, the contents of which were communicated to Lord Palmerston, by through Lord Granville, or otherwise, and the designed effect of which was to induce the Prime Minister silently to abandon his plan for putting an end to our war in the interest of the Confederacy.

Mr. Gladstone, in his fragment of auto-biography of 1896, tells us that Lord Palmerston, in 1862, personally desired the severance of the American Union as a matter of selfish British policy.

The splendid common sense of the Queen, no doubt, told her that the whole proceeding to that end was in flagrant violation of her declared neutrality in the Proclamation of 1861, and may well have induced her to interpose her supreme authority to stop it then and there by a confidential and secret instruction to Lord Palmerston I may mention that Mr. Herbert Paul in

his recent admirable "History of Modern England," prints in full a very remarkable State paper, called a "Memorandum," sent by the Queen to Lord Palmerston, through Lord Russell, in 1850, when he was Foreign Secretary in Lord Russell's Cabinet, instructing Lord Palmerston about the way in which she expected him to conduct the business of his department.

memorandum was kept a "profound secret" at the time. "It was not shown," he says, "even to the Cabinet. Charles Grevville, knew most things, had no suspicion of it. There is no reference to it in any of Lord Palmerston's private letters, published by Mr. Ashley and written before 1852." Lord Palmerston counted upon its never seeing the light, but it came out in full in Martin's "Life of the Prince Consort." The memorandum of the Queen, after it

was communicated by Lord Russell to the offending Foreign Secretary, brought tears to his eyes in the presence of the Prince Consort, and it was no doubt all the more effective upon the behavior of Lord Palmerston because it was not made public, and its existence was not known even by the Cabinet. J. HUBLEY ASHTON.

WASHINGTON, April 11.

Searching for Jewels in Rains of St. Pierre. From the Philadelphia Record. his port last week from Hilo and entertained a group of friends with a description of Mont Pelée St. Pierre and Martinique as they are to-day. The volcano is now entirely extinct, and smoke has disappeared, he says, and the place has come to be very attractive to tourists, hundreds of whom visit the scene of one of the world's greatest trage-dies every day. He states that the search for jewels and money continues in the ruins, and will, in his opinion, until every house site on the

Even in Aladdin's Day.

Aladdin was rubbing his wonderful lamp. "Isn't it lovely?" they cried. "No," he returned, "I'd much rather skin the ga With a heavy sigh he paid the bill.

A Moment's Happiness

Wife-The styles are returning to 1830. Stingiman-Glad to hear it. I was afraid they would be \$99.98.

ENGLAND AND CHINA.

What the Invasion of Tibet Means in the Light of Past Events. Contribution to the Discussion Raised by

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Dec. 30, 1897, and on Feb. 25, 1898, THE SUN published two letters in which I drew atten tion to the process of disintegration which was at that time being applied to with the obvious purpose of eventually bringng about the partition of that country. In the first letter I referred to a transaction between Great Britain and China which acquires much interest in connection with what is now passing in Tibet. In 1895 China eded to France certain territory, which under a convention made with England the previous year could not be done without the latter's consent. As a fine for breach of he convention, China was made by Lord Salisbury to cede to Great Britain the Shan erritory of Kokang, on the upper Salween River, and give a perpetual lease of certain erritory west of the Schwelee River, a tribu tary of the Irrawaddy. In addition, several important commercial concessions were de-manded and obtained. An attempt was made at the same time to force on China a loan, in return for which China would have had o hand over her entire fiscal administratio and system to British control. This brought other Governments on the scene, and that natter dropped.

In the second letter I drew attention to certain indications contained in Lord Salis-bury's celebrated speech, in which he ancertain indications contained in Lord Sainsbury's celebrated speech, in which he announced the withdrawal of England's stakes on the Ottoman horse, that developed in 1899 into the agreement with Russia, recognizing everything outside of the Great Wall of China as within the Russian sphere of influence. At the same time an effort was made to get the Chinese Government to make Nanking, on the Yang-tse-kiang, the capital under British protection. Chinese papers at the time reported that Prince Kung not only favored this policy, but would even give up northern China to Russia. It was the influence of Li Hung Chang, who was always against everything English, that brought this scheme to naught, with German support in the background. The Boxer outbreak that took place in 1900 brought about new conditions, but the corroding action of foreign interference in Chinese affairs has gone on without relaxation. The doctrine is still in force, as laid down by the London Timese early in 1898, that:

There is no Chinese Empire in the European sense of the word. There is only a congeries of provinces, occupied by Chinamen over whom Pekin has no control worth mentioning, but who can be readily coerced by any Power that insists upon its rights or chooses to create rights to be discussed by the background of its anywar.

can be readily coerced by any Power that insists upon its rights or chooses to create rights to be insisted upon.

The morality of this assumption need not be discussed, but the statement of it serves as a key to what was then going on. not only in China, but in South Africa. It affords a key also to what took place the other day at Guru across the Indo-Tibetan border, when, by dint of provocation, the Tibetans were made to afford the excuse that was needed to turn a peaceful political mission with its escort of 3,000 soldiers into a column of invasion of a vassal province of the Chinese Empire. We have in this case of Tibet the practical application of the Times's doctrine of the creation of rights to be insisted upon. What makes it all the more ominous for Tibet is that only a few months ago the Times spoke of Tibet as "a derelict province."

What is the meaning of it all, and where is it going to end? Where and what is "the administrative entity" of China if, while Russia and Japan are fighting over a portion of her territory in the north, Great Britain snatches at "a derelict province" in the west?

That the Chinese do not mean to go on forever taking their affronts lying down was made evident the other day by their declared intention to proceed with the organization of an army of half a million of men to begin with. It has then come to this: that either those Powers that want to carve China up among themselves must at once put a stop to China arming herself in self-defence or they must prepare to meet the Yellow Peril which they themselves have created.

The protests of the Chinese Government against the British invasion of Tibet, if followed by a conflict between British and Chinese troops in the operations now imminent on the road to Lhasa, may be the beginning of the struggle that will end with the partition of all Asia or with the expulsion of its European invaders. And if China means to oppose British aggression in Tibet by assisting her vassal, will her "administrative entity" be advised or compelled

NEW YORK, April 10. The Good Samaritan's Danger.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: Here is problem to which I should be glad to have an in elligent solution: If, after nightfall, you should see a fellow being

who perhaps has dired "not wisely but too wel meet with an accident, such as falling down areaway, are you to pass on, unheeding the sup plications of fair sympathizers to lend aid, or should you descend and ascertain if anything could be

what are the risks you run at the hands of the "strong arm of the law"? You descend to the injured man, straighten out the kinks and prop him up: finding he can scarcely breathe. o loosen his collar and tie. The next thing you know, some hysterical, empty headed servant girl has informed the nearest "officer in blue" that you are going through the injured man's pockets. You are summarily placed under arrest as a pick-pocket or footpad. All your protestations of in-nocence and explanations are of no avail, to say nothing of every apparent evidence of respecta bility, though you take him to your house, which happens to be quite near. He reports to headquarters. You then suffer

the indignity of having another officer and a still more officious detective enter your house as if they owned it, threaten to cart you off bodily to fall, willy nilly, although they have no warrant to do so. and say that if they were resisted they could batter the door down to force an entrance, and much more idiotic nonsense of the same description. number of a detective who did this can be sup plied to any one in authority who, for reasons of his own, may desire it. If such men are to have ower that they exercise so very unjustly at times why cannot they be selected with a certain modi-cum of common sense and then given a course of instruction in law, so far as it bears upon the limit of their duties, of which they are to-day grossly ignorant? For their ignorance the law-abiding and respectable citizens, who pay for their main-

A Rebuke for Representative Williams. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I was greatly interested in your editorial of April 9 headed "No Miracle Working Army Boat," especially in the

tenance, are made to suffer daily. JUSTICIA.

remarks quoted from Mr. Williams, the Democratic leader of the House. It seems strange that a man of Mr. Williams's conceded ability should appear to be so ignorant

of one of the first principles taught in philosophy, namely, that of the diving bell, in which the air in the bell prevents the water from rising in the bell except so far as to balance the pressure. If he will take a glass (a whiskey glass will do) and invert it, and submerge it in water, he will note that the water will only enter the glass very slightly. pushing the glass deeper into the water the water will rise gradually in the glass, so the pressure of the compressed air will just form a balance. If he will pass a tube under the edge of the glass and blow into it, the air will press all the water out of the glass. That I understand, is the principle on which the Lake submarine boat is constructed. It is all rot about the walls of the ocean being held back. The divers don't go through the side of the boat but through the bottom. Either Mr. Williams is very ignorant of the common principles o engineering, or he was talking to his constituents. In any case, he had the testimony of several officers who had tested the boat and had vouched for the practicability of doing the very things claimed to be so wonderful. It is entirely unnecessary to say anything about its "spreading out its legs and unning on rubber tires," as stated by Mr. Littauer except that he did not mention any "gaunts"; this defect might explain many things W. BRIDGEPORT, Conn., April 11.

From the Gael.

In a year of bad crops and great distress, some of the tenants of my great-grandfather, Gumbleton, like many of their neighbors, took to running away with stock and crops, leaving empty lands for their landlords.

Gumbleton begged one of his tenants, in whom he had some, though perhaps not much, confidence, not to follow such an evil example. "You will solemnity promise me, Jerry," said he, "that at any rate you will not go without giving me warning." Jerry solemnity promised.

One bleak and stormy winter night Gumbleton, while retiring to bed about midnight, was startled by the noise of gravel flung at his windows. He looked out into the darkness and called "Who is there!" once beautiful city of St. Pierre is now a graveyard. looked out into the darkness and called "Who is there?"

"It's Jerry Hagarty, yer honor," shouted a voice through the storm.
"Oh, Jerry, is that yourself? What business have you on such a night, man?"
"Just to keep my promise of giving warning to your honor. I said, you know, I wouldn't run away without letting your honor know of it: I am running away now. Good night to your honor and good-by."

GOVERNMENT MUST PAY \$200,000 Damages to Owner of the Ship Sunk by

the Cruiser Columbia. Judge Adams, in the United States District Court, yesterday, handed down a deision that the United States must pay to Watts & Watts, owners of the British ship Foscoli, \$203,219.30. The Foscoli was sunk by the cruiser Columbia when she was looking for Cervera's fleet on May 28, 1898. The case has been in the courts for six

On that night the Columbia, acting under directions from the Navy Department, violated all maritime rules, and cruised about with lights masked and blew no fog signals, in spite of the heavy fog. She ran afoul of the Foscoli, bound from New York for Bordeaux, and sent her to the

oottom. The United States Government could not be sued, so Congress on May 27, 1902, just one day before the case would have been outlawed, passed an act permitting the United States District Court to hear

he case.

Judge Adams found the Government
to be at fault, and referred the question
of damages to Herbert C. Green as commissioner. It was found that the Foscoli
to the things, 75,000 missioner. It was found that the Foscoii had carried, among other things, 75,000 bushels of Joe Leiter's "cornered" wheat, and testimony was taken in Milwaukee, Chicago, Louisville and Cleveland, while Assistant United States District Attorney Assistant United States District Activities, was sent to London to take some evidence there. Commissioner Green considered the owners entitled to \$203,219.30,

instead of the \$225,000 asked
Harrington Putnam Proctor, for the libellants, filed a bill of exceptions, asking in addition some \$80.000 interest. Judge Adams sustained the commissioner, but is in doubt whether he can give the libellants leave to appeal, because the specific act of Congress in the case makes no proact of Congress in the vision for an appeal.

Africa and the Treaty Between England

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In the interchange of concessions between France and Great Britain, as set forth in the treaty just made, the most important undoubtedly are those connected with north and west Africa.

They are in the direction of consolidation of the French possessions in Africa. When the political arrangements with Spain regarding Morocco are adjusted, and Italy enters into possession of Tripoli as prearranged, with the addition of Portugal to the group later on, the greater part of the African continent will be made an appanage of the Latin nations. The understanding regarding Siam is important, but the African arrangements are politically and territorially the most material to the strengthening of French influ-

ence in Europe and Africa. Comparatively trifling though it may seem, the cession by Great Britain of Yabutenda, at the head of navigation on the River Gambia, nearly four hundred miles from the sea, is among the most important of the concessions made. This place has an historical interest, as it was from there that the ill-fated explorer PARK started on the journey to the upper Niger, early in the last century, from which none of the members composing the expedition ever returned. Under the British flag the place has had little commercial importance, being without a hinterland from which to draw trade; but in the hands of its new owners there is every prospect that in a relatively brief period it will become one of the great commercial emporiums of Africa, for between the Strait of Gibraltar and the Niger there is no other river navigable for

such a distance inland. There is little doubt that a railway from Yabutenda to some point on the railway already built from the coast of the French ettlements on the Senegal to Bammakee, at the head of navigation on the upper Niger, will follow in due course; and Timbuctoo the fabled will be brought within a few days' reach of Marseilles and Bordeaux, to which ports the greater part of the west

African exports are shipped. The acquisition of Yabutenda will probably diminish the importance of Dakkar, to the north, and of Konakry, at the mouth of will be left dependent on their own surrounding territories; but the great interior country stretching away to British Nigeria will be made easily accessible from the Atlantic. The southwestern Sahara, too, and the southern Soudan will share in the benefits of the arrangement, and a general impetus will be given to regions that hitherto could be reached only by canoes and caravans. It is reasonable to expect that American enterprise will find channels for profitable trade in this direction.

The cession of the Isles de Los, in the French territorial waters opposite Konakry. above Sierra Leone, was a graceful act on the part of the British Government, and, no doubt, it will be duly appreciated by the French traders and officials of the capital of French Western Guinea, as it is called, and of the interior trading posts; for these will find in the health giving air of the slands some relief from the stifling atmosphere of the coast summers on the main-

> Pius X. and Mafalda's Nurse. From the Pall-Mall Gasette

The rush for the Vatican from the Quirinal side of the dividing line in Rome continues, Deputies, senators, and even ex-Ministers receiving the

apal benediction with great equanimity.

Among the persons who have lately gone, and who attracted a great deal of attention, was the balia (nurse) of the little Princess Mafalda, the youngest daughter of the King of Italy. The balta had long wished not to leave Rome without seeing the Holy Pather, and, as she is so soon to give up her little charge the King gave his con

The balla was a picturesque figure as she mounted the grand staircase of the Vatican, dressed in full peasant's costume, her curly black hair shining. and her eyes big with excitement, escorted by a gorgeous Swiss Guard, at whom she looked with as much awe as she did later at the Pope himself. She was received most kindly, Plus X asking many questions about her little charge, and giving her nuch good advice about her duties, both to the King's daughter and to her own child

As she left she timidly asked for the apostone blessing, to which Pius replied, "I give my blessing not only to you that you may faithfully carry out your work, but to your family and to your present charge." The poor woman did not under-stand the significance of the last words; but they are taken as another sign of the present Pope's liberality.

The Moro Does Everything Left-Handed.

From the Journal of Muttary Service Institution ards of motives and morals is to lose at once the key to the situation. The very structure of their language differentiates them from ourselves. Verbs are in the passive voice. The man who was slashed and killed provoked the trouble. The under dog in the fight is always the aggressor. The thief is not blamed for "finding" things lying about at loose ends the man who lost the property is the real criminal—besides, he is a fool. If he were a sensible man he would have exercised vigilance against the approach of the thief. Mores reverse everything. Like all Orientais, they venerate the past and their folklore, myths and egends abound in tales not unlike those of the Arabian Nights entertainment.

They turn to the left of the road, extend the left hand naturally in greeting, and the scribes write from right to left, turning the paper sidewise, as any left-handed man would do. A witty officer explained that the preference for the left was due to the desire to keep the right hand free in the event a stranger should need something done to him. The "explanation" may

not be far from the truth. Where the Term Originated. Morgians had just caught the forty thieves. "You will observe," she said, pointing to the jars, I have kept all the lids on.

Hereupon she wept to think her sex pre-rom becoming Police Commissioner. So Jerry ran away, stock, crops and all being also en route.

Private and d'are homenes fully Boundard

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